

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

RICHARD ARLEY FISHER,

Petitioner,

V.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Respondent.

Case No. 3:24-cv-05484-BHS-TLF
ORDER

This matter comes before the Court on petitioner's motion to appoint counsel.

Dkt. 8. For the reasons discussed below, the Court DENIES petitioner's motion.

Petitioner requests the appointment of counsel, contending counsel is needed to organize and frame his “actual innocence” claim, to facilitate other technical aspects of petitioner’s claim, and because petitioner has health issues. Dkt. 8.

There is no constitutional right to appointment of counsel in federal habeas corpus cases because these are civil, not criminal, in nature. See *Terrovona v. Kincheloe*, 912 F.2d 1176, 1181 (9th Cir. 1990). Appointment of counsel is mandatory only if the district court determines that an evidentiary hearing is required. See *Id.*, 852 F.2d at 429; *Brown v. Vasquez*, 952 F.2d 1164, 1168 (9th Cir. 1992); Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, Rule 8(c). If no evidentiary hearing is necessary, the appointment of counsel remains discretionary. *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1330-31 (9th Cir. 1986).

1 The Court may request an attorney to represent indigent civil litigants under 28
2 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) but should do so only under “exceptional circumstances.” *Agyeman*
3 *v. Corrections Corp. of Am.*, 390 F.3d 1101, 1103 (9th Cir. 2004). “A finding of
4 exceptional circumstances requires an evaluation of both the likelihood of success on
5 the merits and the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims *pro se* in light of the
6 complexity of the legal issues involved.” *Wilborn*, 789 F.2d at 1331. These factors must
7 be viewed together before reaching a decision on a request for counsel under §
8 1915(e)(1). *Id.*

9 This matter does not present exceptional circumstances supporting the
10 appointment of counsel at this time. The issues here are not unusually complex, and
11 petitioner has effectively articulated his grounds for relief in the petition. Petitioner’s
12 indigency and lack of legal expertise are challenges faced by any *pro se* petitioner and
13 do not present exceptional circumstances. Furthermore, an answer has not yet been
14 filed. Finally, the Court has not determined that an evidentiary hearing is required.

15 The Court finds that petitioner has not shown that appointment of counsel is
16 appropriate at this time. Accordingly, the petitioner’s motion for the appointment of
17 counsel is denied without prejudice.

19 Dated this 31st day of July, 2024.

21 
22

23 Theresa L. Fricke
United States Magistrate Judge